The previous esteem in which the Governor General of the Canadas was held in our border States appears naturally to have received a large addition by his instrumentality in the recent reputed adjustment at Washington of the Fishery and Colonial Questions. On his way back to his provinces last week he was greeted with a public reception at the city of Portland, where he was could testify respect and consideration. In answer to the address of reception by the Mayor of the city, Lord Elgin delivered a speech, from which we extract the following passages:

Mr. Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen: I am really quit overwhelmed with the kindness of this welcome and the magnificence of this reception. I have had some experience in such matters; and if you will permit me to say it, I must say I never saw arrangements more complete and perfect. I think, considering what the Mayor has said of the shortness of time for preparation, that they reflect all the greater credit upon the committee and the

I felt proud as I was riding through your streets today and saw the martial bearing and gallant conduct of that noble body of soldiery who escorted us, [cheers.] I must say, I rejoice to think that the great work to which I have devoted a large part, indeed I may say the whole, of my official life—the maintenance of good feeling and sympathy between yourselves and my own Government— has been so successfully carried out, and that the friendly relations in which we stand were never more complete. [Tremendous cheers.]
Allow me to say it is the cordiality with which I am

received that is most gratifying to me at this time.

When my friend, Mr. Merrill, came to Washington so kindly a few days ago to bear me the note of you were so good as to send me, I was obliged to confess to him that I should not be able to answer whether I could come or not. I was afraid I should never get away from Washington. I had the Government of both nations to contend with-the Government of the United States on one flank, and the Government of England on the other : so that between the two fires I found it rather difficult to get away. But he told me I must come, for the people Portland would have it so. [Cheers.] I was going to apologise for keeping you in such a state of un-certainty in regard to my coming here; but my time was not at my own disposal; and yesterday it rained all day— just enough to wash the streets and lay the dust—and now to-day the sun shines out gloriously, changing the tear-drops into pearls, and showing us "There's a Divinity that shape's our ends."

One word more, and I will not detain you longer. have been told there are three points in which Portland is ahead of every other city in the world: First, in the excellence of its harbors; second, in the estimable qualities of its citizens; and, thirdly, in the beauty of its ladies. [Rousing cheers.] Now, ladies and gentlemen, when I received your invitation and decided to come here, I determined I would not leave without judging for myself. [Cheers.] As to the third point, my mind is fully made up. [Cheers.] I saw, as I was riding through your beautiful town this morning, so many lovely faces that I said to the Mayor I was sure there could not be any left to go

The simple fact is that the Richmond Enquirer, and to the hall; but he is a gallant man, and he told me to wait till I got there; and now I confess I have found out my mistake. [Laughter and cheers.] Nowhere have I ever seen so many pretty girls as I have since I have been oring to do, that this description of property will often find it convenient to "travel over the border." At any rate, we never charge duties on such goods, except such as are of the most agreeable kind. [Laughter.]

toast was, "The President of the United States." Lord ELGIN rose and proposed three cheers. [Applause.] He said his reason for making this proposition was, that while he was in Washington he told the President that he should take the liberty of making Portland a Cana-dian city, and the President said he had no objection. [Laughter.]

The next toast was, " The Queen of England," and then came "The Health of Lord Elgin, Governor General of British North America." Lord ELGIN, in response, said : Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I assure you it is no very easy matter for my American friends to astonish me with any display of their kindness. I have had so many proofs of their generosity and so many instances of their munificent kindness that I felt myself proof against all surprises in that direction. But I was not prepared for this hearty and cordial reception at your hands. I thought I was as well off as I could be while I was under the care f the city authorities; but now that the citizens have me, I find I am still better off than I was while under their protection. [Cheers.]

It is not as a stranger that I stand here, but as a friend, say so, an old and far who is not forgotten by his friends when absent, and who

It has long been my opinion that the only difference between Great Britain and the United States. a kind of misunderstanding of the true interests of the two countries, which are second to none for their progress in civilization, for their advancement in arts, for their efforts for the promotion of the liberties of the world, [cheers,] and for those things which are the only security we have for the realization of those great blessings, so appropriately alluded to in the prayer which was offered at the commencement of this festival. [Applause.]

Allow me here to say, so far as it is possible for me to judge, this misunderstanding has passed away, never, judging from human belief-there is no certainty of foretelling future events-to return. The good feeling which has been so fully established between the States and the Provinces has already justified itself by its works. [Applause.] In the British Provinces we have had many evidences to prove your kindness towards us, and within years since the settlement of the two countries. [Cheers. Let me ask you, who is the worse off for this display good feeling and fraternal intercourse? Is it the Canadas? Sir, as the representative of her Majesty, permit me to say the Canadians were never more loyal than at

this moment. [Applause.] Standing here on United States ground, beneath that flag under which we are proud to live, I repeat that no people were ever more loyal than are the Canadas to their Queen; and it is the purpose of the present Ministers of her Majesty's Government to make the people of Canada so prosperous and happy that other nations shall envy them their good fortune. [Cheers.] In doing what I could to advance the interests of the

Provinces and the States, if there is one subject which, more than any other, has been my earnest study, from the commencement of my assuming the Government of Canada, it has been so to conduct it as to prevent the continuance of the misunderstanding which we all know

has formerly existed. [Cheers.]
When I look back to the past, I find what tended, in some degree, to create this misunderstanding. In the first place, as I believe, the government of these Provinces a discontent on the part of the people of the Provinces, in which the people of the States sympathized. Though this sympathy and this discontent was not always wise, it

what have we now done to put an end to this? We have cut off the source of all this misunderstanding that existed by granting to the people what they desiredthe great principles of self-government. [Cheers.] The inhabitants of Canada, at this moment, exercise an influence over their own destinies and Government as complete as do the people of this country. [Cheers.] This is the only cause of misunderstanding that ever existed; and this cannot arise when the circumstances which made

them at variance cease to exist. [Applause.]
My endeavor has always been, from the commencement of my residence in Canada, to co-operate with the people of the States in the establishment of a firm commercial intercourse. I have been always ready to meet them half way, and am extremely bappy to find that my efforts have been appreciated, as is shown by the motto you have had the goo

ou have had the goodness to place before us, styling it the Victoria Bridge of Commerce." [Hearty cheers.]

In 1847—the first year in which I had any thing to do with the Legislature of Canada-un act was passed aboduties which existed on certain goods carried between the Provinces and the States, and since that time American goods have entered our ports on the same terms as the British. [Applause.] In that year and the next we took the first steps toward establishing reciprocity between the two Governments. I must say, as respects the Provincial Government and its feeling toward the United States, their zeal in favor of this measure argues nothing but the most kindly feeling toward you. [Applause.] If we had wished to create estrangement between the two nations we should have pursued no such policy. Her Majesty's Government wish to make us so prosperous that we shall have nothing to envy in the States or elsewhere. NORTHERN VIEWS.

We think it due to our Southern readers to let them see how the much-debated Nebraska act is viewed by leading Democratic papers of the North friendly to the measure :

FROM THE DETROIT FREE PRESS. NEBRASKA BILL.-The principle upon which the bill organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska is ounded has not been fairly analyzed. The discussion by its opponents has been predicated upon the assumption that the bill will propagate slavery. The premises being wrong, the conclusions drawn from such a predicate will be unfounded. A confusion of ideas, obscured by a mulfeted and treated to every mark of attention which | tiplicity of words, have been used to conceal sentiments. The principles of the bill have been misstated. Deception and fraud have cast unjust reproach upon the measure. The bill does not propagate slavery, but its tendency is directly the reverse-it neutralizes the possibility of slavery extension. * * Slavery is a domestic institution, and exists by the force of positive law. Not having the sanction of law, nor the power to secure the mandate of a subservient Congress, slavery can never be established n Nebraska. It is opposed to the popular vote, to universal suffrage, and no people were ever known to enslave themselves. The deductions of all enlightened economy insure a liberal policy. There is no security for the slave-owner. The slave-holder's property is entirely at the mercy of the winds, without chart and without compass. He must have a covenant with Congress, covered with the He must have a covenant with Congress, covered with the broad seal of the nation, to vest his rights and secure his property from confiscation. He will have to submit to the risk of emancipation. To him it will be an unequal race, a hazardous chance. No prudent man will incur the risk not exceeding twelve months and fined not exceeding three most exceeding twelve months and fined not exceeding three most exceeding twelve months and fined not exceeding three most exceeding twelve months and fined not exceeding three most exceeding twelve months and fined not exceeding three most exceeding th hazardous chance. No prudent man will incur the risk or brave the ill-omened consequences. The South have all to lose; the North have all to gain.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

THE TRIUMPH OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. - The Charleston (South Carolina) News, a paper which opposes the Nebraska settlement on extreme Southern grounds, discourses as follows :

"One of the most extraordinary spectacles ever pre-sented in the political world is now exhibited in the Uni-ted States on the Nebraska bill. The great originator of the doctrine and policy of squatter sovereignty—that is, that the settlers of a Territory shall have the power in that the settlers of a Territory shall have the power in their Territorial legislation of determining its institutions—hails the passage of the bill in the Senate as the triumph of squatter sovereignty. The author of the bill, in his speech introducing it to the Senate, affirms that it contains this power. The President of the United States (according to the testimony of ex-Senator Clemens) took the same view of its purport, not doubting that it gives against the laws of the United States and of a particular the whole Territory to the free States, and is astonished State. Under our system of government the United at their opposition. And, last of all, we see public meetings held in the New England States in which an emigrant organization is determined on by which the first settlers in the Territory, in accordance with the powers empowered by this bill, shall exclude slavery forever at the first meeting of the Territorial Legislature. On the as the Richmond Enquirer, stoutly denouncing squatter sovereignty while they support the bill. On the one side

The simple fact is that the Richmond Enquirer, and such other professed opponents of the non-intervention doctrine as advocate the bill, are not dealing fairly by their readers when they assert that the "squatter sovein Portland. [Applause.] I only hope that, if we succeed in establishing free trade, as we have been endeav-Territorial bill ever passed Congress which contained so full and distinct a recognition of the principle. The proceedings of the Territorial Legislatures of Nebraska and
Kansas are not to be subjected to the ordinary and hereyears ago decided by Mr. Justice Washington that, to At the public dinner at Lancaster Hall the first tofore usual scrutiny of Congress. While Congress has in no respect relinquished its right to "make needful rules and regulations" concerning the United States lands or his lawful assistants, wilfully placed in his or their way, and other property lying within the Territorial bounds, for the purpose of thus obstructing him or them, is sufficient. And it is clear that, if a multitude of persons it has distinctly relinquished any claim to legislate for persons therein. It is a triumph of "squatter sovereiguty."

FROM CHINA.

A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from Hong Kong under date of the 8th April, says :

For many months we have known nothing of the movements of the Northern army of the insurgents. After penetrating to within a hundred miles of Pekin they went into winter quarters, and no actions of any importance have since taken place. Tre-ping-wang maintains his position, and when certain reinforcements reach him, which have been seen moving northward, he will probably march for the capital. There great distress prevails, and the poverty of the treasury leads to increased ed as to be able in case of need to afford assistance to

Pekin must fall, and then the army of the North will in any event which may occur, actually to aid in the spread itself over the neighboring country and take possession of Soo-Chow and Hong-Chow and other rich cities, which it has only to attack. The districts for a con-siderable distance around Nankin have peacefully submit-that whatever participation, in a case of felony, would ted to the insurgents, and the taxes for some months past render a person guilty, either as a principal in the have been collected by insurgent officers.

goods intended for the tea districts have been brought while they themselves remain at a safe distance,

the power in those cities which have hitherto adhered to the Emperor must pass into the hands of the new party, case of felony, he is by the common law an accessory beand Cauton can scarcely be exempt from such change. Looking at the history of the past year, and the rapid progress of the insurgents, it seems probable that the coming summer will decide the fate of China, and it is very desirable that some result be reached. The exigen-

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island Assembly net at Newport on Monday. Among other matters of interest which will come before it, the Providence Journal mentions the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the violent proceeding of the last General Assembly in reversing the judgment and blotting the records of the Court.

DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF BEEF .- It will be good news was conducted on erroneous principles. The rights of the people were somewhat restrained, and large numbers were prevented from exercising those privileges which belong to a free people. From this arose very naturally gave way full fifty cents on the 100 lbs., while in New marked increase in the supply of beef cattle.

> CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION.—The Connecticut Colonization Society held its annual meeting at New Haven. The amount of receipts paid into the treasury and transmitted to the parent society at Washington during last year is \$4,515. Over \$1,000 more have been subscribed. In contributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the fourth State in the Union. Some subject described and some subscribed and successful to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject Connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject connecticut ranks the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the presumption of law is that the countributions for this subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the presumption of law is that the large subject to the large subject to the countributions of the large subject to the countribution of law is the large subject to CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION .- The Connecticut Coloni The amount of receipts paid into the treasury and transmitted to the parent society at Washington during last year is \$4,515. Over \$1,000 more have been subscribed. fourth State in the Union. Four colored persons have of \$50 each, making twenty-six in all from this State within the last three years.

staging, as each beam is raised to its place, the ends project over the gulf, so that the workman, in adjusting the fastening to each beam end, sits on it, at the giddy height of 230 feet, having the boiling flood beneath him.

DEATH FROM THE STING OF A WASP .- We learn that Mr. Isham Williams, of Madison county, came to his death last Monday, the 29th ultimo, from being stung on the arm by a wasp. He died in less than ten minutes, we are informed, after being stung. We believe this is the first case on record of death being produced by such a

FROM THE BOSTON COURIER OF JUNE 8.

The charge delivered yesterday by Judge Curtis to the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court will be read with peculiar interest. The pertinency of his allusions to recent events in this city must strike every observer. I will be seen that the Judge directs the attention of the jury not only to the actual perpetration of crime, but to the criminality of those whose instigations, incitements, advice, and procurement are instrumental in causing crime to be committed. Such accessories before the fact become involved in the guilt of those who perpetrated the actual deeds of crime, and they are equally amenable to the law for punishment. This is sound doctrine, and we earnestly hope it will be carried into practice. There will be no safety for any man's life as long as we permit men to go unpunished who teach felony and sedition as a trade, and commit murder by procuration, because they are too cowardly to lift the assassin's dagger themselves. We trust the Grand Jury will do their proper duty on this occasion.

THE CHARGE OF JUDGE CURTIS.

There is another criminal law of the United States to which I must call your attention and give you in charge. It was enacted on the 13th of April, 1790, and is in the following words:

"If any person shall knowingly or wilfully obstruct, resist or oppose any officer of the United States in serving, or attempting to serve, or execute any mesne process or warrant or any rule or order of any of the Courts of the United States

You will observe, gentlemen, that this law makes no provision for a case where an officer or other person duly authorized is killed by those unlawfully resisting him. That is a case of murder, and is left to be tried and punished under the laws of the State within whose jurisdictives that the state within whose jurisdictives that the state within the state with tion the offence is committed. Over that offence against the laws of the State of Massachusetts we have here no jurisdiction. It is to be presumed that the duly consti-tuted authorities of the State will, in any such case do their duty, and, if the crime of murder has been committed, will prosecute and punish all who are guilty.

Our duty is limited to administering the laws of the United States; and by one of those laws, which I lave you are bound to inquire.

It is not material that the same act is an offence loth

each having its own system of criminal law, which itad-ministers in its own tribunals; and the criminal law of a State can in no way affect those of the United States. The offence, therefore, of obstructing legal process of the United States is to be inquired of and treated by you as a other hand, we see Southern politicians, and such presses misdemeanor, under the act of Congress which I lave quoted, without any regard to the criminal laws of the State or the nature of the crime under those laws.

This act of Congress is carefully worded and its meaning is plain. Nevertheless there are some terms in # and plained for your guidance. And, first, as to the process

The language of the act is very broad. It emtraces every legal process whatsoever, whether issued by acourt in session, or by a judge, or magistrate, or commissioner, acting in the due administration of any law of the United States. You will probably experience no difficulty in un derstanding and applying this part of the law.

support an indictment under this law, it was not secessary, to prove the accused used or even threatened active violence. Any obstruction to the free action of the officer, should assemble even in a public highway, with the design to stand together, and thus prevent the officer from passing freely along the way in the execution of his precept, and the officer should thus be hindered or costructed, this would of itself, and without any active violence e such an obstruction as is contemplated by this law. If to this be added use of any active violence, then the offi-cer is not only obstructed, but he is resisted and opposed, and of course the offence is complete, for either of is sufficient to constitute it.

If you should be satisfied that an offence against this

has been perpetrated, you will then inquire by whom. And this renders it necessary for me to instruct you con-cerning the kind and amount of participation which brings individuals within the compass of this law.

The issue of paper money and the debasing of the copper currency have been resorted to by the Government, but these measures can afford it but little effectual aid. degree or as an accessory before the fact, does, in a case To the south and west more activity has prevailed.

Nearly all the cities of Ngunhwai and many of Hupeh are occupied by the rebels, who do not merely capture and suance of the same rule, not only those who are present, pass through as formerly; and lately we have heard of but those who, though absent when the offence was comthe capture of Wuchong and Hangkaw. Two days since mitted, did procure, counsel, command, or abet others to the powerful city of Changsha was reported lost. Although some part of this information may be erroneous, the law, and it would seem that no just mind could doubt the tenor of it plainly indicates the total destruction of Governmental power in the interior. Within a few days back, the owners finding it impossible to pass them through must be deemed a very imperfect system of law which Warm weather is now rapidly approaching, and the camp at the north will soon be broken up. If Pekin falls giver of it to punishment according to the nature of the of-the power in those cities which have hitherto adhered to may be important for you to know what, in point of law, amounts to such an advising or counselling another as will be sufficient to constitute this legal element in the offence. It is laid down by high authority that though a mere tacit acquiescence, or words which amount to a bare permission, will not be sufficient, yet such a procurement may be, either by direct means, as by hire, counsel, or command, or indirect, by evincing an express liking, approbation, or assent to another's criminal design. From the nature of the case the law can prescribe only general rules on the subject. My instruction to diately afterwards commit an offence, actually intended by the speaker to incite those addressed to commit it, and adapted thus to incite them, is such a counselling or advising to the crime as the law contemplates, and the person so inciting others is liable to be indicted as a

York, on the same day, there was a decline of from \$1.50 R. 359,) which was an indictment for counselling another to \$2 per hundred. In the latter market there was a In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Bowen, (13 Mass instructing the jury, and speaking of the Supreme Court

fourth State in the Unios. Four colored persons have sel was received with scoff or was manifestly rejected and been sent from Connecticut during the year at an expense ridiculed at the time it was given. It was said in the argument that Jewett's abandoned and deprayed character fur-nishes ground to believe that he would have committed the act without such advice from Bowen. Without doubt he THE PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BRIDGE.—During the week past the work of fastening the suspenders to the new cables has been completed, and the beams on which is to be laid the floor of the new carriage way have nearly all been attached from shore to shore. The interest of spectators who have witnessed the process of suspending those beams has been highly exciting. This new floor those beams has been highly exciting. This new floor pathont six feet higher than the old one, and more those being used as a specific process. The interest of spectators who have witnessed the process of suspending the counsel of an unprincipled wretch, stating the heroism and courage the self murderer displays, might induce, encourage, and fix the intention, and ultimately procure the preparation of the dreadful deed; and if other men would be influenced by such advice, the presumption is that Jewett was so influenced. He might have been influenced by many was so influenced. Still the inducements he influenced by such advice, the presumption is that Jewett was so influenced. He might have been influenced by many powerful motives to destroy himself. Still the inducements might have been insufficient to procure the actual commis-sion of the act, and one word of additional advice might have

> When applied, as this ruling seems to have been here presumption that they were influenced by the advice or factorily ascertained.

THE PENALTIES OF RESISTING OR OF ADVISING Incitement to commit it. The circumstances or direct proof may or may not be sufficient to control this presumption; and whether they are so can duly be deter-

ned in each case, upon all its evidence. One other rule of law on this subject is necessary to be borne in mind. The substantive offence to which the advice or incitement applied must have been committed; and it is for that alone the adviser or procurer is legally accountable. Thus if one should counsel another to rescue one prisoner, and he should rescue another by mistake; or if the incitement was to rescue a prisoner and he commit a larceny, the inciter is not responsible. But it need not appear that the precise time or place or means advised were used. Thus if one incite A to murder B, but advise him to wait until B shall be at a certain place at noon, and A murders B at a different place in the morning, the adviser is guilty. So if the incitement be to poison, and the murderer shoots or stabs; so if the counsel be to beat another, and he is beaten to death, the adviser is a murderer; for having incited another to commit an unlawful act he is responsible for all that en-sues upon its execution. These illustrations are drawn sues upon its execution. These illustrations are drawn from cases of felonies, because they are the most common in the books and the most striking in themselves; but the principles on which they depend are equally applicable to cases of misdemeanor. In all such cases the real question is, whether the accused did procure, counsel, command, or abet the substantive offence committed. If he did, it is of no importance that his advice or directions were departed from in respect to the time, or place, or precise mode or means of committing it.

precise mode or means of committing it.

Gentlemen, the events which have recently occurred in this city have rendered it my duty to call your attention to these rules of law, and to direct you to inquire whether in point of fact the offence of obstructing process of the United States has been committed. If it has, you will present for trial all'such persons as have so participated therein as to be guilty of that offence. And you will allow me to say to you that if you or I were to begin to make discriminations between one law and another, and say this we will enterce and that we will not enforce, we should not only violate our oaths, but, so far as in us lies, we should destroy the liberties of our country, which rest for their basis upon the great principle that our country is governed by laws, constitutionally enacted, and not by men.

In one part of our country the extradition of fugitive from labor is odious; in another, if we may judge from some transactions, the law concerning the extradition of fugitives from justice has been deemed not binding; in another still, the tariff laws of the United States were

considered oppressive, and not fit to be enforced.

Who can fail to see that the Government would cease to be a Government if it were to yield obedience to these local opinions? While it stands all its laws must be resistance to one law should be permitted practically to repeal it, the power of the mob would inevitably become against any law or any man obnoxious to the interests and passions of the worst or most excited part of the community; and the peaceful and the weak would be at

the mercy of the violent. It is the imperative duty of all of us concerned in the administration of the laws to see to it that they are firmly, impartially, and certainly applied to every offence, whether a particular law be by us individually approved or disapproved. And it becomes all to remember that forcible and concerted resistance to any latest civil war, which can make no progress but through bloodshed, and can have no termination but the destruction of the Government of our country or the ruin of those engaged in such resistance. It is not my province to comment on events which have recently happened. They are matters of fact which, so far as they are connected with the criminal laws of the United States, are for your consider tion. I feel no doubt that, as good citizens and lovers of our country, and as conscientious men, you will well and truly observe and keep the oath you have taken diligently to inquire and true presentment make of all crimes and offences against the laws of the United States given you

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The total receipts for the month of May from the Main Stem and Washington Branch are over \$405,000, which is the largest amount ever received by the company in any single month. This result is particularly encouraging, because the receipts of May have heretofore generally been much below the average of the spring and fall months. Of the above large aggregate of \$405,000 the coal trade has yielded the gross nount of \$130,900.

By reference to the monthly reports of the business the road, as published for the preceding five months, we are enabled, with the foregoing statement for May, to present in connexion the receipts for the six months com-mencing with December 1 and closing with May 30, as

December January........278,671 14 April........380,347 01
February......305,168 70 May.......405,000 00 lion dollars for the six consecutive months.

In less than four months from this time the opening of

the Central Ohio Railroad will without doubt throw the company will then reach fully half a million of dollars per month. - Baltimore American.

AN "INFERNAL MACHINE."-The report of the proceedings of the French Academy of Science contains an account of a new and destructive weapon which has been invented in France. It consists of a long hollow lance, filled with some combustible compound. To this lance is attached a buckler, which protects the head and breast their duty so to do also within the circle of the Diet, that of the soldier from the bullets of the enemy :

"Thus protected, the man may advance to within eight ten, or twelve yards of the enemy, and deliver his fire The fire is communicated to the lance with as great faci lity as to a gun. It exercises its action directly by fire, properly speaking, and will cover with a sheet of fiame a horizontal surface of ten or twelve yards. The fire tenaciously attaches itself to every object it encounters, burns with rapidity, and gives so powerful a volume of flame that it is as dangerous to the second and third ranks of the enemy as to those in front. Besides this first effect, the lance continues for some time to give an uninterrupt ed jet of flame, accompanied with a loud whistling noise.

The seven year locusts make their periodical visit this season, and already they are beginning to appear in great numbers in and about Rockford, Illinois. The wholesale merchants of Baltimore street Balti

nore, have resolved to close their stores at six o'clock in the evening in order to afford their clerks time for re creation. Street preaching is on the increase in Philadelphia The North American says: "If they would content them selves with 'going into all the highways and byeways t

and perhaps some words of commendation. But they will mix religion and politics, dragging the angel's wing in the mire. A PRETTY LITTLE CROWD .- Mr. Frederick Kemble

from the neighborhood of Rumaey, Harrison county, Ohio arrived in Steubenville last Wednesday, by railway, with his wife and nineteen children, twenty-one in all. It is said that he owns enough land in that State to give each one of his family one hundred and sixty acres and retain

The Rev. Thos. W. Higginson was arrested at Wor cester on Saturday morning on the charge of participat-ing in riotous proceedings in Boston on the night of the 26th of May. Being conveyed to Boston, he was taken before the Police Court, where he waived an examination, and gave sureties (Dr. Walter Channing and William I Bowditch, Esq.) in the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance at the Municipal Court for trial. It is likely that the charge against him and the other alleged rioters will be investigated this week.

A destructive fire occurred at Lexington (Mo.) on the 3d instant, by which the extensive commission houses of Messrs. Mathews & Tyres and Smock, Waddell & Co. were consumed. Loss about \$40,000. The fire was caused by the ignition of a barrel of alcohol, from which portion was being drawn, the drawer having a lanter in his hand.

JOINT WORM CONVENTION .- The Warrenton (Va.) ps ers request editors throughout that State to call a tion to a convention of farmers on the subject of the joint worm, to be held in that town on Thursday, the 13th o

lish forces in Turkey have strenuously inculcated a spiri of fraternization among the troops of the two nations and the soldiers, nothing loth, have carried out their in-structions with so much vigor and cordiality that the "fraternizing" has become rather a nulsance to commanding officers of regiments. On one occasion a huge Highlander, while enjoying the height of convivial good fel-lowship with some French soldiers, exchanged the greater portion of his dress with an African soldier, and when the next morning brought recollection was horrified to find himself in a fez cap, a blue jacket embroidered with red worsted, a bright blue sash around his waist, and a pair applied, to a case in which the advice was nearly connected in point of time with the criminal act, it is, in my opinion, correct. If the advice was intended by the giver to stir or incite to a crime, if it was of such a nature as to be adapted to have this effect, and the persons incited what became of the African, who must have created quite immediately afterwards committed that crime, it is a just a sensation in his kilt and coatee, has never been

THE NEW QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

The following is a translation of the (No. 6) of a conference held at the office for Foreign Affairs at Vienna on the 23d of May, 1854, between the representatives of Austria, France, Great

Britain, and Prussia: "The undersigned plenipotentiaries have held it con formable to the arrangements contained in the proto of the 9th of April to meet in conference, to commu cate reciprocally and record in one common act the conventions concluded between France and England on the one hand, and between Austria and Prussia on the other upon the 10th and 20th of April respectively in the pre-

sent year.

"After a careful examination of the aforesaid conver "After a careful examination of the aforesaid conventions, the undersigned have unanimously agreed:

"1. That the convention concluded between France and England, as well as that signed on the 20th of April between Austria and Prussia, bind both of them, in the relative situations to which they apply, to secure the maintenance of the principle established by the series of protocols of the conference of Vienna.

"2. That the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is

the evacuation of that portion of its territory which is occupied by the Russian army, are and will continue to to be the constant and invariable object of the union of the four Powers.
"3. That, consequently, the acts communicated and

annexed to the present protocol correspond to the en-gagement which the plenipotentiaries had mutually con-tracted on the 9th of April, to deliberate and agree upon the means most fit to accomplish the object of their union and thus give a fresh sanction to the firm intentions of the four Powers represented at the conference of Vienna to combine all their efforts and their entire resolution to ccomplish the object which forms the basis of their union BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN.

" BOURQUENEY. WESTMOBELAND. " ARNIM."

The conventions of the 10th and 20th of April are

The following is a true translation of the individual and collective memorandum relative to the Eastern Question and Austro-Prussian Convention which the Vienns and Berlin Cabinets have transmitted to their envoys at the Diet:

"The envoys are charged with the following communi cation: When the complications that had arisen in the East were discussed in this high assembly upon the 10th faithfully executed, or it becomes the mere tool of the strongest faction of the place and the hour. If forcible resistance to one lew should be accounted by the control of the place and the hour. If forcible resistance to one lew should be accounted by the control of the place and the hour. hope that the united efforts of European Powers would succeed in bringing about an understanding between the belligerent parties and in maintaining the blessings of peace for the rest of Europe.

"This hope has not, unfortunately, arrived at fulfilment. France and Great Britain have taken part as allies of Turkey in the war against Russia; and Anstria, which had then strengthened its pacific hopes, even by readily reducing its army, has deemed it necessary now to place a considerable military force upon the southern

"The High Diet will not expect a wearisome detail of egotiations and facts which have preceded the present state of affairs. These appertain partly to general pub-licity, or have been partly brought to the knewledge of individual Governments "Few observations will suffice to indicate and justify

the point of view whence Austria and Prussia think they must make the present communication to their high allies.

"Both Cabinets have agreed with those of Paris and London in the conviction that the conflict between Russia and Turkey could not be prolonged without affecting the general interests of Europe and those also of their own States. They acknowledged in common that the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire and the independence of the Sultan's Government are necessary conditions of the political balance, and that the war should under no circumstances have for result any change in existing territorial positions. The respective declara-tions and assurances of the belligerent parties offered a Powers represented in conference at Vienna. The par-ticulars of these negotiations and the grounds of their failure are apparent from the five protocols of this con-ference which are herewith laid before the High Dist. The last of these shows that, albeit France and Great Britain have meanwhile entered into the war against Russia the four Cabinets invariably adhere to the principles proclaimed heretofore by them in common, and have united in regard to the basis on which to deliberate in common as relates to the appropriate means for attaining the ob-

ject of their endeavors.

"The august Courts of Vienna and Berlin have ac sisting remedies. They have not been able to disavor largely increased trade and travel upon the Baltimore and | that the prolongation of the development of military force Ohio Railroad, and we understand that expectations are most confidently entertained that the gross receipts of portant neighboring interests of Austria, and also with Not only will existing political State those of Germany. relations be menaced in a manner detrimental to Germany. material welfare.

"Impressed with this conviction, the Courts of Austria and Prussia address themselves with confidence to their German allies. "They have already expressed to individual Govern

the interests for which they answer in the midst of pending complications are, according to their very essence, also the interests of entire Germany. "It seems to them to be a requirement of the political

position of Germany—an element of her conservative poli-cy, a condition of natural development for her national wealth—that in the countries of the Lower Danube there should exist a well-regulated state of affairs suitable to the interests of Middle Europe.

"The industry and commerce of Germany open for them-seives in the East a wider and more fruitful field for competition with other nations—a territory which must ac-quire greater importance for the estimation of German intelligence and manufacturing strength the more quickly articles of general cultivation and relations of traffic are extended. The material interests of Germany are susceptible of most powerful elevation through the great water channels to the East, and it is thence generally incumben on Germany to secure as much as possible the freedom of Danubian commerce, and not to witness the material animation of water communications with the East repulsed

"But the two Powers not only regard it to be the es sential general interest, but also the inviolable political duty of German Federal Governments to take care that the pre-existing State relations of European great States shall not be altered to the prejudice of Germany by the present war. If the German Confederation was constitu-ted in order that the national link of Germans should be maintained, and Germany exist in regard to external re-lations as agmitted global Power in a political point of view, then will the strength of confederation have princi-pally to prove itself amply sufficient against all local dangers within its range, and to determine the rank which people are henceforth to take among themselves.

"The closely-allied Courts of Austria and Prussia, while they maintain as European Powers their point of

while they maintain, as European Powers, their point of view in its present position, think they have at the same time faithfully fulfilled their duties as members of the German Confederation. They, therefore, may entertain firm confidence that their high federal allies will all b ready to adhere to the position assumed in common by them. Their mission is still at this moment that of preparation for all eventualities; and both august monarch will certainly esteem themselves fortunate should coming events not entail the necessity of further intervention Final decision still belongs to the future, and Austria and Prussia cannot intend to anticipate the judgment of their allies upon that which already, in the present state of affairs, calls for mature caution in favor of the general interests of Germany.
"A double object, however, forms, under all circum

stances, the groundwork of their present communication. They entertain for themselves the liveliest wishes to obtain tranquillizing assurance that the attitude which they have observed during the constantly increasing gravity or configuration of pending questions will meet with the approbation of their German allies. It has thus become a case of most urgent necessity that the decision of all members of the confederation should be made known through the constitutional organ of its will and proceeings, and that they stand firm and true by each other under the probations which the approaching future may

bring upon our common fatherland.
"The more Germany shows itself in assured unity and undivided strength, with so much greater emphasis will she maintain the honorable position appointed for her, and contribute effectually to the promotion of universal

The London Times, in its issue of May 31st, expresse some dissatisfaction with the terms of the quadruple pro tocol, on the ground that Austria and Prussia are not bound by it to go as far in their warlike operations as bound by it to go as far in their warlike operations as

England and France had pledged themselves. The two
former Powers merely concert together to relieve the
principalities of the Sultan from the occupancy of the
Czar; the two latter, on the other hand, include in their

agreement not only the evacuation of the princialities, but also the subsequent establishment of the peace o Europe

The Austro-Prussian convention also contain not included in the protocol. In the latter document the four Powers make an agreement with two objets in view: 1st, the evacuation of the principalities; ad, 2d, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. But the convention, in addition, contains the mutual guaranty of the territories of the German States.

THE TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The following is a translation of the defensive and offensive treaty lately concluded between Austria and Prussia. The military or so-called secret stipulations, which contain the eventualities spoken of in the convention, are not annexed:

· Offensive and Defensive Treaty between Prussia and Austria. "His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, penetrated with profound regret at the fruitlessness of their previous efforts to avert the outbreak of war between Russia on the one side and Turkey, England, and France on the other; considering the moral obligations imposed on them by having signed the last Vienna protocol; seeing the constant augmentation of military measures on both sides, and the increasing dangers emanating therefrom to general peace; persuaded as to the high mission which, on the threshold of a functor future, is allotted to them and to Germany, intimately allied with both States, in and for the interests of European welfare, have resolved to unite, during the existence of the war which has broken out between Russia on the one side, and Turkey, France. "His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the out between Bussia on the one side, and Turkey, France, and England on the other, in a defensive and offensive alliance, and have named for the conclusion thereof the

following plenipotentiaries:
"His Majesty the King of Prussia, his Minister-Presi dent Baron von Manteuffel, &c.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his actual Privy
Councillor Baron von Hess, and his actual Privy Councillor Count Thun von Hohenstein.

"The same, after exchanging their full powers, found in due order, agreed upon the following points:
"Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Imperial Apostolic Majesty regionosally granted to

"Art. 1. His Majesty the King of Prussia and his Imperial Apostolic Majesty reciprocally guaranty to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories, so that any attack made upon the territory of the one, no matter whence it may come, shall be regarded as a hostile attack on the territory of the other.

"Art. 2. In the same manner the high contracting parties

"Art. 2. In the same manner the high contracting parties hold themselves bound to safeguard the interests of Germany from all and every inroad, and regard themselves, consequently, as bound to resist every attack upon any portion of their territory, in case that one of them should, in accord with the other, find itself required to move (voranzugehen) in defence of German interests. Agreement as to the initiative (eintritt) of the eventuality just mentioned, as well also as to the extent of assistance to be afforded, shall form the subject of special arrangements, which are to be considered as inteof special arrangements, which are to be considered as inte

of special arrangements, which are to be considered as integral portions of the present treaty.

"Art. 3. In order to give the necessary weight and strength to the offensive and defensive treaty concluded by them, the two great German Powers bind themselves, in case of need, to hold a portion of their military force fully prepared for war, at given epochs and at given points to be determined between them. Special resolutions shall also ensue as regards the time, extent, and mode of employing this military force.

"Art. 4. The high contracting parties will invite all German States to adhere to this alliance, in such measure as is provided for by Art. 47 of the Vienna concluding acts, so that the legal federal obligations shall receive such extension by adhering States as the treaty points out.

"Art. 5. Neither of the high contracting parties will, during the existence of this alliance, conclude any separate treaty whatever with other States which does not fully harmonize with the principles of the present treaty.

"Art. 6. The present treaty shall be submitted, as soon as ossible, to the ratifications of the august Sovereigns.

"VON MANTEUFFEL.

Additional Article to the Offensive and Defensive Treaty concluded between Austria and Prussia.
"According to the stipulations of article 2 of the trenty

concluded this day between his Majesty the King of Prussia and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, relative to arriving at an offensive and defensive alliance, the more explicit understanding as to the initiative of the eventuality whereon the action of one high contracting party for the common defence of the territory of the other shall be grounded, will form the subject of special arrangements, to be considered as integral portions of the

rangements, to be considered as integral portions of the principal treaty.

"Their Majesties have not been able to overlook (haben sich die Erwaegung nicht entiziehen Koennen) the consideration that the indefinite prolongation of the occupation of his highness the Sultan's territory on the Lower Danube by Russian troops will endanger the political, moral, and material interests of the whole Garman Confederation, as well as of their own States, and this in so much higher degree the further Russia extends her war operations over Turkish territory. The august courts of Austria. over Turkish territory. The august courts of Austria and Prussia are united in the wish to avoid, if possible, all participation in the war that has broken out between ssia on the one hand and England, France, and Turkey on the other: and at the same time to aid in the reestablishment of a general peace. They specially consider the explanations recently given by the Court of St. Peters-burgh, at Berlin, whereby Russia appears to consider the original cause of occupying the principalities as set aside by the concessions now made to and in many respects carried out in favor of the Porte's christian subjects, as a powerful element of pacification, which they could only practical influence. They therefore hope that the expected replies of the St. Petersburgh Cabinet to the Prussian propositions, transmitted to it under date of the 8th instant, will offer the required security for the speedy withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Turkish territory. In the event that these hopes should be disappointed, the plenipotentiaries before mentioned, namely, on the part of his Majesty the King of Prussia, his Minister Provident and Minister for Reseign Africa Otto ter-President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otto-Feedor Baron von Manteuffel; on the part of his Majesty Lieutenant-General and Quartermaster-General, Heinrich Baron von Hess, and his actual Privy Councillor and Chamberlain, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-potentiary to the Prussian Court, Frederick Count of Thun-Hohenstein, have determined upon the following more especial engagement, as regards the initiative, in the case designated in article 2 of the treaty of alliance of

"The Imperial Austrian Legation will, on its part, address "The Imperial Austrian Legation will, on its part, address to the Imperial Russian Court propositions (ercenfining) having for object to procure from his Majesty the Emperor of Russia the requisite orders for the suspension of all further advance of his army into the Turkish territory, as well as to obtain from his Majesty complete (voltquetige) securities for the speedy evacuation of the Danubian principalities. The Prussian Government will, with reference to its representations already transmitted to St. Petersburgh, again energetically support these propositions.

tions already transmitted to St. Petersburgh, again energetically support these propositions.

"Should the replies of the Imperial Russian Court, contrary to all hope, be of such kind that they should not afford complete tranquillity as regards the two points aforementioned, then will one of the contracting parties, in order to obtain the same, adopt measures, under the stipulations of Art. 2 of the offensive and defensive treaty concluded this day, to the eff of that every hostile attack upon the territory of one or both high contracting parties shall be repulsed by the other by all the military force at its disposal.

"An offensive action on the part of both (Ein offensive beiderseitiges vorgehen) would, however, be first occasioned by the incorporation of the principalities, or through an attack or passage of the Balkan on the part of Russia.

"The present agreements thall be submitted to the ratifications of the august Sovereigns simultaneously with the treaty just mentioned.

Done at Berlin, April 20, 1854. "BARON OTTO FEODOR VON MANTEUFFEL. "HENRY BARON VON HESS, Lieut. General.

ACCIDENT TO AN AERONAUT .- Mr. John Wise ascended in a balloon from Crystal Palace at New York on Friday evening. It was his 163d ascension. In his account of

"The day was squally, and it was necessary to start with a

"The day was squally, and it was necessary to start with a strong ascending force so as to overcome the obstacles surrounding me. This created a sensation when I gave the word 'let her go' as though I had been projected by the force of gunpowder. In a few minutes I entered the clouds. The balloon was still swaying to and fro like a furious elephant. All around me there appeared nothing but a deep twilight of an ashy hue. In another moment the sun faintly showed its disc through the milky vapor. Reflecting that as I entered the clouds the ocean was lashing the long-bound shore with its angry billows, I was not content to stay in the cloud-country long. All this time I had the valve open, but not until I had emerged out of the clouds above did I restrain the upward bounds of the wild aerial ship. Above I saw over a patch of clouds the surf of the ocean dashing its spray into the clouds as it were. At last the ascending power was overpatch of clouds the surf of the ocean dashing its spray into the clouds as it were. At last the ascending power was overcome, and the bills that I was throwing overboard kept my company in the descent. When I got below the clouds again I saw Flushing a little eastward. The descent now became rapid, and the strong wind below admonished me of a rough landing. In another moment my grapple took effect. The jar broke some of the rigging, the grapple ripped up the sod, and the balloon bounded several hundred yards. Next the car was dashed forcibly into a ravine, and botted me out. I held on to the outside. The ballast being also thrown out, gave the balloon increased power. She rose the length of the rope while I was hanging fast to the car. In a moment the grapple again ripped up the sod, and seeing my predicament,